NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1895.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEWS OF A SUCCESSFUL FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION RECEIVED HERE.

IT IS SAID THAT THE PARTY LEFT PHILADEL-

PHIA ON AUGUST 21 ON A VESSEL WITH A

LARGE CARGO OF MUNITIONS. Spanish around the island of Cuba there has been no news of further attempts to land arms and ammunition for the ald of the insurgents until yesterday. For the last two weeks Cuban headquarters, at No. 44 Broadway, have been deserted, and apparently the New-York leaders usual stir yesterday, however, and it was learned that the New-York agents had just received word of the successful landing of one of the most important fillbustering expeditions that has been fitted out during the present war. The news received was meagre, but it is said that the leaders in this city knew of the expedition and all the

The Cuban leaders here say the expedition in question left Philadelphia on August 21, and the landing was made in Cuba four days later. The vessel used was a swift cutter, rechristened the Cerra. The expedition was in charge of Captain Francisco Sanchez Escheverra, it is said. Captain Escheverra is fifty years old and a veteran tain Escheverra is fifty years old and a veteran of the last Cuban uprising. He landed successfully two filibustering expeditions in Cuba in 1870 and in 1871. Second in command was Balez Timarro. A physician with the expedition is named Dr. Lizzato, and one of the volunteers was Alveraz Gomez, a book publisher. The expedition cleared from Philadelphic, at noon on the day mentioned. Her clearing papers stated that she carried a general cargo of merchandise and was mentioned. Her clearing papers stated that she carried a general cargo of merchandise and was bound for Cuban ports. The vessel, it is said, carried five field pieces, two howitzers, 3,000 rifes and 200,000 rounds of ammunition. There were only fifty men in the party, but a great quantity of medicine and field apparatus was taken, and the insurgents stand more in reed of this to-day

than in the need of men.

The clearing from Philadelphia was no easy matter, as the officials had been warned to watch out for the craft, as she was suspected. Captain matter, as the olicias and occasion and cout for the craft, as she was suspected. Captain Escheverra, who was forced to leave Cuba some time ago on account of his political opinions, did not take charge until the vessel got to sea, as his name identified with the vessel would have been ample evidence of her intentions. The story is that a landing was made at Aguadores, Santiago de Cuba. This is a lonely spot on the Eastern coast and quite near to where General Maceo's army is encamped. The idea of the expedition was to reach Maceo.

Senor Estrada Palma, the Delegate of the Cobar Payolutionary party in America, looks

Senor Estrada Palma, the Delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary party in America, looks upon this as one of the great achievements of the war. He says that if only arms and amunition can be passed through to the insurgents that the end will soon come. He says that both sides are waiting, and that General Campos's army is being thinned daily by yellow fever, and that the Spanish Government cannot belo him. Spanish Government cannot help him

THE SHOTS SAVED HIM FROM DEATH. A GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE NEWARK BAR-

TENDER FIRED HIS REVOLVER IN SELF-DEFENCE.

John Moore, who on Wednesday night shot three young men in Railread-ave., Newark, in a fight, was yesterday held under bonds for the Grand Jury, although the police expressed themselves as satisfied he shot in self-defence. Captain Daly, who was at the place a few minutes after the affair, said that had not Moore fired, he would have

ed, and he is the one who was at first thought to be slightly injured. John and James O'Brien were shot in their heads, but were able to be in court yesterday as complainants against court yesterday as complainants against Moore
James O'Brien was thought to be the most seriously wounded, but after the first effects wore of
the wound was found to be slight, and the blow
on the head, which Moore inflicted with the but
of the revolver only stunned him. Both the
O'Briens alleged that they were only spectators
of the fight, but Moore said John O'Brien was the
man who gave him warning some hours before the
fight that he would "do him up" when he left the
saloon. Moore is bartender in Robert Logue's sasaloon. Moore is bartender in Robert Logue's sa-loon, near where the fight occurred. The latte says John O'Brien and others of the gaing which infests the neighborhood were in the saloon in the afternoon and wanted drinks. They had no money and Moore refused to serve them. The threats fol-lowed, and when Moore was relieved from duty in the evening the gang attacked him. To make sure that all parties would be on hand if wanted, the O'Briens were placed under the same ball as Moore.

HIS WOUND DROVE HIM TO SUICIDE.

MYLACH WAS INJURED WHILE FIGHTING UNDER "UNSER FRITZ" AND NEVER FULLY RECOVERED.

Leopold Mylach was a soldier under "Unser in the Franco-Pressian War. He was wounded on the left leg and had to leave the army before the war was over. The wound did not heal, and even after he had landed in America in 1872, with his wife and children, the old wound made life miserable for him.

During the last year, Mylach has been a conductor on the Third-ave, cable road. He has been living with his wife and children, eight of them, at No. 1,543 Third-ave. Two months ago he had to give up work on account of the old wound, which give up work on account of the old wound, which troubled him considerably. He had a doctor, who said the left leg would have to be amputated. This worried Mylach a great deal. He frequently complained to his wife that he had no chance in life. He said several times that suicide would be the hest rolution of the problem.

Yesterday afternoon (Thursday) Mylach sat in the front room reading the paper. His wife left him for a few moments at 4 o'c.ock, and a moment afterward, one of the little ones called out that the father was sick.

ward, one of the little ones called out that the father was sick.

Mrs. Mylach ran back into the room and found Mylach suffering greatly. It is thought he drank some of the carbolic acid which he used for washing his wounded leg. Dr. Pelly, of No. 227 East Eighty-sixth-st., was summoned, but could do nothing for the sufferer, who died soon after his arrival and before the Presbyterian Hospital ambulance rolled up to the door. Mylach was fifty-four years old.

THEY FEAR THEY ARE TO BE MURDERED.

MEMBERS OF AN ORANGE FAMILY WHO IN-HERITED \$160,000 SEE STRANGE MEN ABOUT THEIR HOME-MEN IN WOMEN'S GARMENTS.

Orrin C. Benjamin, of Orange, a photographer, and his mother and sister are greatly agitated over what they believe to be a plot to murder or abduct them. A fortune was recently left to them by William W. Bedford, the eccentric bachelor who was found dead in his home in Maplewood, N. J., on June 7, with a bullet hole through his head, Mrs. C. M. Benjamin, the photographer's mother, was a half-sister of the dead man, and he had formerly lived with her at the store in Main-st., Orange. By the will of Mr. Bedford his entire property, amounting to \$100,000, was left in equal shares to Mrs. Benjamin and her three children. The will was dated May 15, 1895, and when it was offered for probate two caveats were filed against it by other relatives

Bedford had not been seen for two days before his death. He had lived alone for some time, and had previously been confined in an insane asylum County Physician Washington decided that the case was one of suicide, without ordering an inquest. notice of the death was sent to the Benjamins until the following morning, and Mrs. Benjamin at once declared that her brother had been murdered. She

declared that her brother had been murdered. She asserted that she would spend every dollar of the fortune, if needful, to track down the murderers. Soon after this Mrs. Benjamin received a letter, postmarked Newark, and written on a page torn from a small biankbook, without date or signature, which read as follows: "jeware! You are warned to stop your persistent efforts to prove that your brother was murdered. You are watched."

About a month ago the Benjamins began to notice mysterious Italians hanging about their house and watching it. Italians dressed in female apparel are said to have walked through the garden at night. At one time Mr. Benjamin counted no fewer than eight Italians who were watching the house, he say. The police decided that the Benjamins were magnifying the danger and paid little attention to the case, and Mr. Benjamin hired detectives to watch the house. The Benjamins believe that the Italians who watched the house intended either to murder or abduct them, having been employed to do so to prevent the discovery of "Mr. Bedford's murderer." Mr. Benjamin's father died in an insane asylum. The police are on the lookout, but place little faith in the abduction story.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE THE HIGH-EST THIS MONTH.

EXCESSIVE HUMIDITY CONTRIBUTED TO GEN ERAL DISCOMFORT-THE RANGE OF THE

LOOK FOR TO-DAY.

apression prevailed yesterday among the people of this city that "it" was hot, but the weather sharps declare officially that New-Yorkers have been spolled this summer and that yesterday's temperature was not abnormal. In proof of remarks they go back, with figures nearly three months, when even they acknowledge was hot. The hottest day this year was June 1, when the thermometer registered % degrees, and on the next two days the mercury lingered at 24. During July the thermometer was rather inactive, the highest temperature recorded being 89 degrees, which occurred on July 21,

Yesterday was the hottest day of August, the mercury not having touched 30 before during the month. A temperature of 80 degrees was the hottest for August 29, 1894. Humidity, of course, was ore responsible for the general discomfort than the temperature, but the skyrocket propensities made sweltering humanity sigh for the land of Manitoba, where it was freezing, or for Minnesota, where 40 degrees was the maximum. Officially the thermometer ranged as follows ye terday: 8 a. m., 75; 10 a. m., 82; noon, 84; 2 p. m., 89; 3 p. m., 90, and 4 p. m., 88 degrees. A remarkable feature of the day was the aerobatic feat performed by the mercury in jumping upward seven degrees from 8 a. m. to 19 a. m. According to Perry's thermometer, which gives more popular expression of the weather than that of Fore-

lar expression of the weather than that of Forecaster Dunn, high above the steaming streets, the
heat was up to 87 degrees at noon and at 3 p. m.
it reached 21 degrees.

The humidity ranged between 87 degrees at 8 a. m.
to 75 at 4 c. m. After 4 o'clock the overpowering effects of heat and humidity began to lessen, and by
8 p. m. the temperature became comparatively bearable. Great crowds, the majority of whom were
women and children, left the city yesterday in pursuit of coolness and comfort, and many steamboats carried other crowds to the trial yacht races.
Those who were not compelled to be abroad stayed
indoors yesterday, and the swarms of busy tollers
crowded the shady sides of the streets. It was no
unusual sight to see men going up and down Broadway with their coats and walsteoats off, carrying
their hats in their hands, and with their handkerchiefs busily mopping their perspiring faces.

Forecaster Dunn offers New-Yorkers inducements
to cling to life by promising cooler weather for today, and perhaps some refreshing showers.

RISES TO 99 DEGREES IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Aug. 29.-The weather has been excessively hot here for the last week, and to-day shows no signs of abatement. The maximum temperature yesterday was 99 degrees, and at midnight last night the mercury hovered around the 87 mark. intense humidity makes the heat particularly pressive. At 10 o'clock this morning the thermotter registered 90 degrees.

THE TOBACCO TRUST ASSAILED.

PROCEEDINGS BEGUN AGAINST IT BY A SYRACUSE

business carried on by the American Tobacco Company, known as the Tobacco Trust, is to be tested through the medium of proceedings brought by C. A. Whelan, of this city. Mr. Whelan is a member of the tobacco jobbing firm of C. A. Whelan & Co. At his instance a petition addressed to Attorney-General Hancock praying that official to institute a suit to compel the Trust to suspend the transaction of business in this State was served on the officers of the American Tobacco Company in New-York to-day. The papers in the case were prepared by Edgar N. Wilson, of the law firm of Wilson & Wells.

ing the methods which are observed by the Trust in the conduct of their business, and which, Mr. Wilson says, are plainly in contravention of the conspiracy laws. The petition includes a transcript of the contract used by the Trust in dealing with its customers, an iron-bound agreement that in case goods are turn dealer by the Trust, goods of other manufacture shall be excluded from sale. This is held to be a defiance of law, and on the strength of the evidence therein contained, it is expected the Attorney-General will grant the petition. The answer to the petition served yesterday is returnable before Attorney-General Hancock in this

city on Tuesday next.

There was little question, said Mr. Wilson, that the American Tobacco Company would resist these proceedings to the last. The Trust is an exceedingly rich combination of capital, the stock amounting to \$35,000,000.

ALMOST OVER THE PRECIPICE.

OUS POINT-PASSENGERS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

A TROLLEY-CAR JUMPS THE TRACK AT A DANGER-

Trolley-car No. 197 of the North Hudson County (N. J.) Railway jumped the track on the brow of the hill overlooking the decline from Jersey City Heights to Hoboken on Wednesday evening. The car was filled with passengers. The car had passed the switch and was rounding the curve near where the track strikes the ground. The forward wheels jumped the tracks. The wheels were wedged so that jacks were necessary to get the car in place.

The passengers, who had been badly frightened, walked to the street over the ties thankful that the car had not jumped a little furtner and gone 100 feet down to the foot of the precipice.

SARATOGA MONUMENT TRANSFERRED.

AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF CONSTRUCTION, IT PASSES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE STATE-ITS COST HAS BEEN \$250,000.

Albany, Aug. 29 (Special).-The splendid monument upon the battle-field of Saratoga, in Saratoga County, commemorating the great victory won by General Gates over the British Army during the Revolutionary War, was formally transferred to the ownership and care of the State of New-York

A committee of the Saratoga Monument Association, consisting of General Howard Carroll, ex-Assemblyman Delcour S. Potter and ex-Senaior John Foley, came before the Commissioners of the Land Office, Secretary of State Palmer, Controller Roberts, State Engineer Adams and State Trea urer Colvin, and stated that, under an act of the egislature of 1895, they would transfer the monument to the care of the State, if the Land Board would pay for State claims against the association for completing the monument amounting to \$4,500. The members of the Land Board agreed to pay this sum and then General Carroll formally transferred the property to the care of the State.

The monument is a stately shaft of white granite, 290 feet high. It was placed upon a hill just outside the limits of the village of Schuylerville, and, of course, upon the site of the battle-field. has been under construction ever since monument Ex-Governor Hamilton Fish was the fire

1874. Ex-Governor Hamilton Vish was the first president of the Monument Association, then ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, and flually ex-Consressman John H. Starin, of New-Yors. Mr. Starin would have been in Albany to-day, but was detained at Glen Island by illness.

The first State appropriation for the monument was \$30,000. Mr. Starin, as Congressman, persuaded the United States Government to make an appropriation of \$35,000 for the same purpose. Private subscriptions also were made. In all the sum of \$25,000 has been expended upon the monument. Large bronze statues of General Gates and General Schuyler ornament its front. A bronze bust of Horatio Seymour, the gift of John H. Starin, has been placed in the interior of the monument. A bronze bust of Governor Hamilton Fish, also the gift of Mr. Starin, will soon be put within the monument. Both of the busts were designed by George E. Bissell, who was the sculptor of the monument of Abraham Lincoln erected in Edinburgh.

Wabash, Ind., Aug. 29.-Plummer & King, who represent George J. Gould in the suit for \$40,000 brought against him by Zella Nicolaus, have been notified by the New-York lawyers who have charge of the case, that depositions will be taken in this city on September 3. Twelve or fifteen persons will be examined, and all the facts obtainable relating to Zella's life here will be secured. The lawyers say that the case will hardly be called for trial before October 1.

ARMS LANDED FOR CUBANS. OPPRESSIVE AUGUST HEAT. A CHARGE ON THE BUILDING. SIX MEN HELD RESPONSIBLE.

POLICE CALLED TO PROTECT A BROOK-LYN COMPANY AGAINST STRIKERS.

OVER 600 EMPLOYES OF THE AMERICAN MANU-FACTURING COMPANY QUIT WORK BECAUSE OF A REDUCTION IN WAGES-WORKMEN

HAVE TO BE TAKEN AWAY IN BOATS.

Hundreds of people were in the neighborhood of the buildings of the American Manufacturing Company, Noble, Oak and West sts., Brooklyn, and the East River, from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 7 o'clock last night, when the last employe of the company left the buildings. company, went on strike yesterday morning owing to a reduction of 50 per cent which was made in their wages two weeks ago. Before the Wilson bill went into effect the wages of the 1,500 employes of the company ranged from \$4 to \$15 Since the bill has been a law, the wages have been reduced one-half and the employes have suffered severely. Two years ago the 500 girls who went on strike yesterday, known as loomers, received 22 cents a hundred yards for that a further reduction of wages would be The last cut in wages made the price paid per l'undred yards nine cents. The corders were also reduced, and when on Tuesday the foreman, John Kelly, who had charge of the 500 loomers, was asked to give up his place as foreman and take that of an oiler at a reduction in wages of \$7 75 a week, he refused to do so and left the company's employ. Kelly was well liked by the employes, and when he was forced to give up his place the girls got together and decided to strike.

The men who are on strike, known as ollers, received formerly wages ranging from \$7.50 to \$9, and they were reduced to \$7.50 and \$6. What the strikers demand is that the loomers receive 18 cents a hundred yards: the carders want an increase of 10 per cent, and the ollers ask for weekly rates of from \$7.50 to \$9.

When the committee of the employes saw Superintendent Upright on Wednesday and stated their grievances he promised to look into the matter, but later referred the committee to Manager Norris, who told the employes to keep right on at the company's rates until an order for 25,000 bales of rope, which was to be shipped tomorrow, was completed. Yesterday morning when the manager, Norris, arrived the employes informed him that they wanted an understanding immediately. Norris refused to talk about wages until the big order was completed. The men and girls then left the building, leaving be-

men and girls then left the building, leaving behind 900 other employes, 600 of whom are women. The latter will, it is said, go out this morning. When Norris realized the position he was in he immediately telephoned to Police Headquarters and asked for protection. The reserves of the Seventh Precinct, under the command of Inspector Brennan and Acting Captain Lynch, hurried to the works and dispersed the strikers and a mob of 1,000 people, who uttered threats of violence against the manager and superintendent. Everything was quiet until dinner time, when the employes who had remained at work went to their dinner. The officials refused to allow any of them to leave the buildings, and a when the employes who had remained at work went to their dinner. The officials refused to allow any of them to leave the buildings, and a dozen girls, whose ages ranged from eleven to sixteen, who were employed on the ground floor, jumped from the windows and iolined the strikers. Another dozen girls who worked on the second floor elimbed down the fire escapes and were greeted with loud cheers by the strikers and the

crowd.

About 3 o'clock the mob increased in numbers until there were fully 10,000 persons about the buildings. The reserves of the Fifth Precinct were called out, and with much difficulty Noble, West and Oak six, were cleared.

The leader of the women strikers, Julia De-

West and Oak sis, were cleared.

The leader of the women strikers, Julia Perard, who is scarcely fifteen years old, advised the strikers not to resort to violence. Miss Perard, when spoken to, said that the company employed girls whose ages ranged from ten to eighteen years, and that they were badly treated.

ployed girls whose ages ranged from ten to eighteen years, and that they were badly treated. A number of small fires broke out in the works yesterday, due, the strikers say, to the machines not being properly olled. When 6 o'clock arrived the mob, which had been driven into the side streets made a dash for the company's buildings, but were driven back by the police. The company, fearing trouble from the mob, chartered the tug Helen Vice, the excursion barge, City of New-York, and a lighter, the Mary J., and the women who remained at work were taken aboard the beats. On the barge the girls enjoyed themselves by singing and dancing until it came to a stop at North Eighth-st., nearly a mile distant. Part of the mob followed the direction the barge had taken, and when the passengers were landed, one girl and a man were badly beaten. The lighter landed at Long Island City. A rumor was current that Manager Norris had been assaulted by the strikers, but it could not be verified, as no one could gain admittance to the works last night. The strikers will hold a meeting to-night in Eckford Hail, in Eckford-st., near Calyer-st. near Calver-st.

THE ODORS DRIVE THEM BACK.

ROBBERS BLOW OPEN A VAULT IN A NEW-JERSEY FACTORY, BUT THE SHOCK SHATTERS JARS FILLED WITH CHEMICALS, AND

NOTHING IS TAKEN.

Thieves effected an entrance on Wednesday night to the office of the Grasville Chemical Works, at Lemberg Point, N. J., and, drilling holes in the vault in a corner of the office where platinum valued at \$10,000 was stored, blew the vault to pieces with

The robbers, however, had not expected to find a ot of chemicals in jars in the vault alongside of the platinum. The shock of the explosion shattered the platinum. The shock of the explosion shattered the jars and the fumes of the released chemicals, including sulphuric acid, drove the robbers out of the office, and effectually spoiled their plans for making a rich haul.

The burglary was shortly afterward discovered by the watchman, but it was some time before he could enter the place owing to the odor which pervaled it. Nothing was missed.

Had two bottles of powerful chemicals which were in the place been broken like the others, the managers of the works say the thieves would not have been able to get out alive.

SAW A GORILLA JUMP THE FENCE.

SO REPORT PASSENGERS ON A RURAL CONNEC TICUT STAGE.

Winsted, Conn., Aug. 29.-Passengers on Hall's stage from Colebrook yesterday saw an animal cross the highway, leap a fence and then stand on its hind legs. As the stage drew near the anima ran into the woods. The passengers say it was a large gorilla, and it was supposed to be the animal that was heretofore reported as a "wild man," as it was seen in the locality which the "wild man was said to frequent. The gorilla probably escaped from some circus years ago. During the last winter a gorilla inhabited the woods in South Norfolk.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

North Platte, Neb., Aug. 29.—Hans and Knut-Knudsen, the train robbers who held up Union Pa-cific train No. 8 at Brady Island on Wednesday, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Neville, of the District Court, and were each sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

years in the pententiary.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch from Chamberlain, S. D., says that charges have been filed against United States Commissioner Morrow, who a short time ago attained considerable prominence by his determination to prosecute wealthy cattle companies for fencing vacant Government lands. The charges are, in substance, that he has prostituted his office for personal ends. Petitions are being circulated in the Commissioner's behalf.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch to "The Press" from Parkersburg, W. Va., says that W. H. Yates, travelling auditor of the Ohio River Railroad, was run down by a train on that road to-day and instantly killed.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Marsh-field Ore, says that the steamer Bawnmore, which went achore near Bandon, is fast breaking up, and will be a total loss. Al. of the crew and Captain Woodside and his wife were taken off safely.

Port Jervis, N. Y. Aug. 29.—Henry Ihrig, sixteen years old, a son of G. W. Ihrig, a well-known contractor, fell from a boat in which he was rowing in a pond near Callicoon, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and went to the bottom, although he knew how to swim. The body has not yet been recovered.

BLAME PLACED FOR THE IRELAND BUILD-ING DISASTER.

PARKER, WALKER, MURRAY, BEHRENS, YOUDALE AND BUCKLEY NOW UNDER BAIL-CORONER FITZPATRICK MAKES A LONG CHARGE,

The inquest into the Ireland building disaster

cistern.

We further find that the foundation of said column was not of the thickness called for by the law
and the plans as approved by the Building Department of the city of New-York.

SIX HELD BLAMEWORTHY. We further hold the following-named persons responsible for the said collapse: John Parker, Thomas Walker, Thomas Murray, Charles Q. Behrens, Edward J. Youdale and Dennis A. Buck-

We exonerate Joseph Guider, in that we do not find any evidence to show that the floors of said building were overloaded by him at the time of said

ollapse. We exonerate Jefford E. Selleck, in that we have to evidence connecting him with the collapse of no evidence connecting film with the said building.

In the matter of the ironwork, we find no evidence showing the same to be contributory to said collapse, but the jury recognizes the fact that the said ironwork was defective, and was not in compliance with the specifications.

Coroner Fitzpatrick did not take his seat until 11:35 a. m., when the courtroom was crowded. He told the jury, after complimenting them on manner in which they had conducted the investigation, that in his opinion the proximity of the cistern had much to do with the disaster, but that the unwarranted and unauthorized change that was made in the thickness of the concrete, whereby it was reduced from eighteen to twelve

inches, was the real cause of the disaster. "While the column," he said, "was not perfect, it did not contribute to the disaster. The settling of column three was the real cause of the collapse of that part of the building."

THE CORONER REVIEWS THE EVIDENCE. Continuing his charge, the Coroner entered into a comprehensive review of the evidence and said, among other things:

said, among other things:

Now, in reference to the general construction and the material used in the building, there is not much to compilan of, so far as it is apparent to the eye, other than the insufficient concrete under the centre line of columns. And here the Coroner desires to say that in expressing his opinion as to the cause of the disaster he may err, as men are liable to do, but he desires it to be understood that no opinion of his is formed upon a prejudice or favor entertained for any person concerned in the construction of the building. The Coroner is of the opinion that the beginning of the trouble was at the footing courses of the series of columns supporting the floor, and that the soil upon which the foundations were placed, being of a very compressible nature, yielded to the pressure to which it was subjected, thereby causing a settlement of all the foundations under the columns supporting the floors above.

BLAMES THE CISTERN.

BLAMES THE CISTERN.

And it is the Coroner's opinion that had the cis "number three," the settlement would have con rimber three, the settlement would have continued gradually without very serious results for a time, and the disarrangements of the upper parts would have been noticed and could have been remedied, but as a section of the bed of concrete of considerable dimensions under "column three" rested upon and projected beyond and inside of the cistera wall, the projecting part being sustained by additional concrete underneath the bed of concrete and resting upon the floor of the cistern, while the other section rested upon the compressible soil referred to. And it was upon this section that the columns were set. The concrete not being compressible not reflexible, broke at the outer line of the cistern wall, and the concussion by the sudden break at the line of the cistern wall, being of such a violent and rapid character that it crushed into fragments the section of concrete, as also the stone, both of which were on the outside of the cistern wall and resting upon the compressible soil, and as the column plunged down, necessarily all the incumbent weight that it was supporting went down with it, and human beings were hurled into eternity. The Coroner thinks that his opinion as to the settlement of all the columns at the beginning is sustained by the facts that columns 1.2 and 4, have all settled, especially 2 and 4, which have gone down at least two and a half inches, thereby cracking the footing courses under them.

A POOR SYSTEM USED BY BUILDERS. tiqued gradually without very serious results for

A POOR SYSTEM USED BY BUILDERS. There is another phase of the case to which you attention is called and that is the system in vogue with many builders of pouring in grout betwee the top of the bed of concrete and the underside of stone. For if the top of the concrete has been made straight and level and there happens to be an uneven surface of that which is known as a "wind" on the bottom side of the stone, which leaves an interstice between stone and concrete, and grout being used to fill up the interstice, as the lower surface is level there is a doubt in my mind as to the distance that the grout will flow in on the level surface. It is my opinion that the grout is more likely to set near the interedges and is liable to form an air cushion in the centre part of the joint. Now, gentlemen, a question may arise as to whether any proof has been adduced showing the yielding or unstable character of the soil, and if so, the Coroner can only say that there has been none of this particular soil, where there has been a practical test made, although we have the opinion of some of the experts that the soil found under and around the third column could not be depended upon to carry more than one and a half tons to the square foot.

THE FLOORS NOT OVERLOADED. stone. For if the top of the concrete has been made

THE FLOORS NOT OVERLOADED.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, after reading and explaining the building laws, section 483, page 34, relating to the "safety of the earth," went on to speak of the impression that had widely prevalled at the time of the accident that the floors had been loaded beyond their bearing capacity by the storing of cement and mortar. He said, however, that the evidence did not bear out the then continued:

As to the iron column spoken of so often, which was found after the accident broken square across, revenling what are known as "blow holes," and also as to the fact that in the casting of the same the core had shifted, thereby making one side of the column thicker than the opposite side, the Coroner is of the opinion that while the column was not perfect it did not contribute in any degree to the disaster, and still adheren to his opinion that the settling of the middle pier "number three" was the real cause of the fall of that section of the building.

RESPONSIBILITY MUST BE PLACED. Gentlemen of the jury, the duty of fixing or plac-

ing the responsibility for this disaster and conse quent loss of life devolves upon you. Metavs, Parker, contractor; Behrens, architect; Walker, superintendent for contractor; Guider, master plasterer; Youdale, superintendent of material, and Buckley, Inspector of Buildings, each of whom is represented and his interests protected by very able and talented counsel, but if you believe that there are others in any way responsible for the disaster it is your duty to include them in your verdict. idges, and, as you know, the men accused are The jury retired at 11:45 o'clock, and their long

absence had the effect of raising rumors that they would not agree upon a verdict. It was asserted that some of the jurors were of the opinion that the foundations gave way first, while others thought that the pillars gave way from above. The verdict given was arrived at after more than four hours' deliberation. Parker, Walker, Murray, Behrens, Youdale and

Buckley were paroled later in the custody of their counsel. The old ball bonds will stand until this morning, when they will be renewed and the men held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Parker is held under \$5,000, and the others under The jury also passed a vote of thanks to the

Coroner for the efficient manner in which he conducted the inquiry. SUICIDE OF A RETIRED BANKER.

Boston, Aug. 29.-James F. Hawley, formerly of

GEN. HARRISON KILLS A DEER. THE VIGILANT OUTSAILED

A FINE SHOT MADE BY THE EX-PRESI-DENT ON FIRST LAKE.

THE INCIDENT OF TO-DAY AT DODD'S CAMP WAS A VISIT BY WARNER MILLER, WHO AFTER-WARD TALKED POLITICS A LITTLE.

Old Forge, N. Y., Aug. 29 .- After the visit of Warner Miller to Old Forge the most-talked-about topic to-day is the splendid shot made last evening in East Marsh, First Lake, by ex-President Harrison. He killed a large dry doe, and Frank Sperry, the guide, said he made the best shot he has ever seen since he has been in the Adirondacks. One shot was sufficient to kill the deer. He left Dodd's Camp about 9 o'clock with Sperry. About that hour the steamboats return to Old Forge from the head of the lake, and hunters do not usually float until after the boats reach their docks. half an hour had elapsed, however, after the Ger eral left the camp, when a doe was sighted in the rushes on the edge of East Marsh. Sperry was paddling carefully. The General had his favorite Winchester in his hand and was ready for the When he sighted the animal the boat was ought to a sudden stop and he raised his gun, aimed carefully and brought down the deer. boat was paddled to where the deer was. It was

taken in, and the General smiled and congratulated "General, that was a beauty shot," said Sperry "the best I have ever seen." The General smiled

gain and thanked the guide. Before 19 o'clock General Harrison was in Dodd's Camp receiving the congratulations of his family, who were awaiting the result of his floating trip The doe is one of the finest shot this year. Until last evening General Harrison had not succeeded it To-day his game was dressed and

part of it was eaten. Warner Miller and a number of other men were sitting in Postmaster Harvey's store this morning when Sperry came in and was introduced to the Herkimer statesman.

"Mr. Sperry," said Mr. Miller, "this ought to be a good day to call on General Harrison."

"Yes," answered Sperry, "he is feeling very well to-day, and I think now would be a good time to call on him."

to-day, and I think now would be a good time to call on him."

Ex-Senator Miller this afternoon had a pleasant social chat for an hour with ex-President Harrison, whom he found in a particularly pleasant frame of mind. The two men had not met in months, and each expressed his pleasure at meeting the other. To the United Press correspondent, Senator Miller said that during his visit at Dodd's Camp politics was not discursed.

"General Harrison was feeling unusually well," said he. "He is apparently in the best of heaith. I had a pleasant visit with him and the members of his household, all of whom were present when I called."

Was any reference made to politics?"
No; not the slightest."
lenator Miller was asked for his opinion about neral Harrison and the Presidency.
I have never heard him or any of ms friends say it he would be a candidate for the nomination in ." said Mr. Miller. Continuing, he said: "No livman can tell now who will be the nominee of the ivention. It is too far away. There are a number men who want to be President."
What effect will Quay's victory have on Presidial politics."
That is impossible to say." dential politics?"
That is impossible to say."

MR. BISSELL COULD SUCCEED JACKSON.

A REPORT THAT THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SHIP WILL BE DECLINED BY HIM. Buffalo, Aug. 29.-It was learned late this after noon, on authority which is considered absolutely reliable, that ex-Postmaster-General Wilson S. Bis-

States Supreme Court bench made vacant by the from a close friend of Mr. Bissell in this city, and it is said that the ex-Postmaster-General him it is said that the ex-Postmasser-General limits disclosed it before he left Buffalo early this week.

Mr. Bissell, so it was said, received a communication direct from Mr. Cleveland, making an uncoditional profer of the appointment. The Presidet asked Mr. Bissell to come to see him concerning the

asked Mr. Bissell to come to see him concerning the matter.

Mr. Bissell, it is also said, declared that he would not take the appointment. In giving his reasons for declining the honor he is represented to have said: "I have tried Washington life under favorable circumstances, and I prefer Buffalo. I do not care to return to Washington, and the offer of the Justiceship will not tempt me to do it. I will go to see Mr. Cleveland, but I will not accept the office. I do not want it. I would rather stay in Buffalo."

Inquiry at the office of Bissell, Sleard, Bissell & Carey by a representative of the United Press showed that Mr. Bissell had gone to Marlon, on Buzzard's Bay, six miles from Gray Gables, Mr. Cleveland's summer home.

MISS HASWELL ARRESTED.

THE MISSIONARY FORMALLY ACCUSED OF AIDING PERRY TO ESCAPE-SHE IS UNDER PAROLE. Troy, N. Y. Aug. 29,-Miss Amelia E. Haswell, the city missionary, was arrested at the Union station this morning by Officer T. J. Furlong, a member of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad police system. The office armed with a warrant, charging Miss Haswell with aiding the escape of Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber, from the Matteawan Asylum. Hasweil arrived in Troy from Ocean Grove yesterday. She vent to Hoosick Falls to visit her other. Calvin E. Keach, her attorney, notified her to appear in Troy this merning to allow the officer to serve the warrant. A number of promi-nent persons interested in church work greeted Miss Haswell after the officer had served the warrant. Officer Furlong departed for Poughkeepsie with his prisoner during the morning.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 29.-Miss Amelia E, Haswell, the Troy missionary, who is alleged to have been implicated in the escape of Perry, the train robber, and who was arrested in Troy, was brought to this city this morning by Detective Furlong. She was paroled in custody of her counsel.

NO RED FLAGS IN CHI AGO.

MAYOR SWIFT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE POLICE IN ADVANCE OF KEIR HARDIE'S COMING.

Chicago, Aug. 29.-Red flags will not be allowed to be publicly displayed by the Socialist Labor agitators at the open-air demonstration and I which is to be addressed on Sunday next by Hardie and John Swinton, or in the parade of the Socialists on Monday. An order to this effect has been given to the Police Department by Mayor

One of the committee in charge of the pienic One of the committee in charge of the pichic is Oscar Neebe, one of the pardoned Haymarket Anarchists. In his saloon there is displayed a big blood red banner, which it is proposed to present to the Socialistic party at the pichic and used in the meetings of that body. The police may even prevent this much of a display of the lawless emblem.

JUMPED FROM AN ELEVATED TRAIN

PAPPEN FELL BETWEEN A CAR AND A STATION PLATFORM, BUT ESCAPED DEATH, THOUGH INJURED.

Carl Pappen, twenty-one years old, a collector f No. 420 East Ninety-eighth-st., was a passenger on an uptown suburban elevated train last night, At 8:30 o'clock the train stopped at the One-hunsome reason, instead of leaving the first car by the rear platform, jumped over the front gate. He fell between the car and the platform, sustaining a scalp wound, and possibly internal injuries. The engineer stopped the train when it had just started. Pappen was sent in an ambulance to the Harlem Hospital. dred-and-sixty-first-st. station, and Pappen, for

A PRISONER INVITES A JUSTICE TO DRINK. Joseph Tenny, of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, is serving a sixty days' term in the county jail at Riverhead. He was until recently in the employ of W. R. Gerard, proprietor of the Hotel Glenade and the Casino at Cold Spring Harbor, and was taken to the jail to begin his term on Wednesday night. Just before he was led away Wednesday hight. Just before he was led away from the court-he had been charged with assault-Tenny produced a bottle of whiskey from his pocket and drank part of the whiskey in the presence of the Justice. He invited the Justice to drink with him, and said he wanted to feel good, as he was a fraid he would not get anything save water to drink while he was in the jail.

FINED FOR RUNNING DOWN A BICYCLE RIDER W. C. Sammis, a wealthy Brooklyn builder, was

tried at Babylon, Long Island, yesterday on a charge of running down and seriously injuring Miss Bessie Parker, a young woman of Islip. The accithe banking firm of F. A. Hawley & Co., of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself at his home at Winchester.

Mr. Hawley had been in poor health for some time. A few years ago he retired from active business. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ALL SORTS OF WEATHER FOR THE SEC-

OND TRIAL RACE.

THROUGH A THUNDER SQUALL AND BAN

DICATE BOAT-PRAISE FOR THE ENG-

LISH YACHT, WHICH WAS OUT WITH

THE COMPETITORS - ANOTHER

The second of the trial races between the Defender and the Vigilant was sailed yesterday, and during the whole race, which was over a triangular course, eight miles on each leg, and in all sorts of weather, from a dead calm to a smart squall, the Vigilant was outclassed. It took the Vigilant 5 hours 7 minutes and 43 seconds to sail over a course which the new boat covered in 6 hours 44 minutes and 40 seconds, and Defender

stock has gone up many points.

The Regatta Committee, at the end of the race and before coming up to the city, held a meeting and decided that there should be a third race, and fixed the time for to-day at the same hour. The conditions will be the same as governed the race yesterday, with the exception of a possible change in the course. That will depend upon the wind. Under certain conditions it may be straightaway and return. At the New-York Yacht Club the bulletin was posted, and a good deal of criticism was aroused by the added statement from the committee that owing to the lateness of the hour at which the decision to race was reached there would be no club boat. The nembers generally are highly elated with the behavior of the Defender, and there seems no question as to the ultimate choice of the com-

mittee for the defender of the cup The many mishaps of the Defender do not seem to lessen the confidence of her friends in her ability to beat not only her graceful sister, the Vigilant, but the English sloop which has come here to wrestle for the cup. This confidence was demonstrated by the small attendance on the New-York Yacht Club's tug, the Edgar F. Luckenbach, yesterday. When the Defender came from her Rhode Island home everybody was anxious to see her; all yachtsmen and all lovers of the sport wanted to know how the craft looked with which the task rested to keep in this country America's well-earned yachting laurels. What she did waen she stretched her wings in public and what she has done since seems to have satisfied her friends, because the interest in her trial bouts has grown less and less. In the race last week, which was the first of the series, the Defender was declared the loser because she withdrew from the race without finishing. She had clearly beaten the Vigilant, but refused to go over the course a se time because her commander feared that her rigging was strained and too weak for the stiff wind which was blowing. That difficulty has been remedied and now there seems to be no doubt in the minds of her friends as to the Defender's doing what she was built for. True, there are some who look wise as they repeat the doggerel:

The Herreshoffs they built a yacht, And called her the Defender; Every time she sailed a race They took her home to mend her.

But there are not so nary of that class to-

lay as there were yesterday. When the Luckenbach left Pier No. 4, East River, about 9.30 a. m., there were fewer me bers of the New-York Yacht Club on board than at the first trial race, and those who went seemed to know that the new boat would simply run away from her rival.

Among those on board were J. V. S. Oddie, who had charge of the boat; General Thomas L. Watson, Colonel DeLancey A. Kane, Isaac Townsend Smith, Stamece Garro, General Whipple, U. S. A., retired, George W. Jones, P. Henry Jeannoi, Arthur H. Clark, Edward Kelly, E. E. Chase, H. Edward Ficken, G. A. Freeman, W. P. Stephens, A. Cary Smith, Howard Jaffray, Mayhew Bronson, A. M. Griswold and George DeF. Grant. The Al Foster took a large crowd of spectators down to the starting point, but there were few private yachts

The air was sizzling hot, but the knowing ones detected evidences of a good breeze outside, and spoke of the "giass falling" to cheer up those who were looking for a shady spot in which to take shelter from the burning rays of the sun. The Azesta, with women in natty sailor costumes on the bridge, was the first private yacht encountered; then came the Sapphire, Eugene Higgins's pretty craft, and Mr. Benedict's trim Oneida. Presently the passengers on the Luckenbach became interested in a tall sloop which rode at anchor in the Horseshoe. It was the Valkyrie, and on all sides exclamations of admiration for the Englishman were heard, although she was really too far away and there was too much haze to make her out. Other yachts seen on the way to Scotland Lightship were E. D. Morgan's Sheerwater, flying the absent flag to indicate that her owner was on board the Defender; J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, J. H. Hanan's Embla, the new Columbia, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal and George Gould's Atalanta.

JOCKEYING AT THE LIGHTSHIP. At the lightship the Defender and the Vigilant

were skimming about, making the most of the little breeze. It was noted that as on previous occasions the Vigilant's sails set beautifully, and he comparisons which were made between the sheets of the two boats were all favorable to the Gould yacht. As the white racers swung gracefully and swanlike about, it was hard to determine which of the two looked the more beautiful George J. Gould could be seen on board his yacht, glass in hand, next to the sailing master,

while on the Defender the one who attracted the most attention was Mrs. Iselin, who stood next to Captain Haff. She wore a pink shirt waist and a white skirt, and her bronzed face looked darker beneath her jaunty white saller hat.

While all were waiting for the signal which would show which of the 'wo courses would be sailed, a launch took W. K. Vanderbilt from the Valiant to the Defender. Course No. 2 was decided upon by the committee, and a signal to that effect was raised about 11 a. m. According to the sailing directions this was: From the starting line, eight miles to and around a mark; and thence eight miles to and around a mark, and thence eight miles to finish line, turning the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port of starboard, according as the yachts are sent around.

around.

Then came the signals, D C N, D B H and D F B, which meant that the first leg would be southeast, the second north by east, half east, and the third west by south. The preparatory signal was given at 11:15, with the wind, what little there was of it, west by south, and those who saw the start said that they had never seen a better one. The two sloops got away abreast and as gracefully as two birds. The Defender was in the lead over the line, and she never lost her advantage.

was in the lead over the line, and she never lost her advantage.

Within twenty minutes the little wind died away, and it looked for a while as though the race would be another fizzle. But the two boats kept right on, making the most of every puff of air, and a Defender enthusiast said: "This, shows how good the new boat is in a light wind."

With the wind almost gone, the flags flapping listlessly and the water looking like a mirror, and while all hands devoted themselves to the difficult task of keeping comfortable, the English champion was discovered making her way toward the racers. All eyes were instantly turned in her direction. She brought a good breath of air with her, for she sailed faster by far than the American yachts, which had reached waters